

GERMANY YIELDS CONDITIONALLY

Concessions Proposed May Avert Rupture.

TO RESTRICT USE OF U-BOATS

Promises Submarines Will Not Sink Merchant Ships Except in Accordance With Law Of Visit and Search; But Expects United States To Compel Enemies To Conform To Rec-ognized Rules Of War.

The German government has assured President Wilson that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning, or without visit and search, and that human lives shall be saved unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance.

In effect, this is a compliance with the demand made by President Wilson in his vigorous note to Germany sent to Berlin three weeks ago last Wednesday.

President Wilson will accept the assurance of Germany in good faith that the German government will abandon the present method of submarine warfare, torpedoing defenseless ships with our warning, and that he will regard the German pledge as an acceptable compliance with the American demand.

In such case, the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare which is demanded.

Berlin (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States.

Identical With Sussex.

Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is allied to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man of war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

U. S. Charges Rebutted.

In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

Has Imposed Restraints.

The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt in the way of exactation by force of neutral tonnage for the service of British trade war."

Not Fair To Germany.

The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain, on the incontestable rights to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests

Executed In Good Faith.

The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowance must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of

errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

Mine Danger Pointed Out.

"The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

"The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with the meantime.

Can't Dispense With U-Boat.

"The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

Sacred Principles Of Humanity.

"The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German Government; for in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

Adopted In Self-Defense.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved, and by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers to an ignominious capitulation. The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules."

Great Britain Refused.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government.

"Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt in the way of exactation by force of neutral tonnage for the service of British trade war."

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the reasons given by the Foreign Office for their detention.

The formal document in reply to the final American note on the subject is not yet ready, but according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag.

In the present case Great Britain admits itself in the wrong in regard to the facts outlined in the American remonstrance, but the reply will be couched in such terms that no general

precedent is established and British doctrines in regard to the seizure of individuals of hostile nationality on board neutral ships will be safeguarded.

The State Department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, but while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt toward this argument Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

WILSON SENDS A SHARP NOTE

Friendly Relations Depends on Germany's Latest Promise.

NO DICTATION ON BLOCKADE

American Rights Must Be Regarded. Brief Note Rejects Conditions Implied In Berlin's Communication.

Washington.—President Wilson sent to Berlin a reply to the latest German note on submarine warfare.

The reply rejects the conditional clauses of the recent German note and warns Berlin that nothing short of complete compliance with the American demands will avert a break.

Won't Discuss Conditions.

Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement explanatory of the Administration's action:

"The greater part of the German action is devoted to matters which this Government cannot discuss with the German Government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that Government are those arising out of its action or out of our own, and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

Losses Must Be Settled.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engaged to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using their submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

Washington.—Following is the text of the note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1915, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

Order To Naval Forces.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following orders: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law as such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

ARMED MERCHANTMEN AS WARSHIPS

Germany's Contention In Her Former Memorandum and Her Warning To Neutrals.

The German memorandum of February 8, was addressed to neutral nations and declared that after February 29, Germany would consider all armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany as warships, and that such vessels would be treated accordingly and sunk without warning.

It is charged that before the outbreak of the war the British government had given British shipping companies an opportunity to arm merchantmen with guns for protection against dangers "threatening under certain circumstances from auxiliary cruisers or other powers." The British Admiralty, it was added, published in January, 1914, a list showing that 29 steamers of various English lines carried stern guns.

Germany established soon after the outbreak of the war, the memorandum said, that English liners were armed—the steamer *La Correntina* having been captured carrying two four pounder seven-inch stern guns and a German submarine having been fired upon in the channel by an English yacht.

The memorandum said that the British government, shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers to an ignominious capitulation. The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

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HOME

By

GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

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A Story of
Today and
of All Days

SYNOPSIS.

—11—

Alan Wayne is sent away from Red Hill, his home, by his uncle, J. Y., as a moral failure. Clem drinks Alan's health on his birthday. Judge Heelot defends Alan in his absence. The people of Alan and Alix, Gerry's wife, meet at sea, however bound, and start a flirtation. At home, Gerry, as he thinks, sees Alan and Alan comes to him. Gerry and Alan go to Pernambuco. Alix leaves Alan on the train and goes home. Gerry leaves Pernambuco and goes to Piranhas. On a boat, Alix meets a native girl. The judge fails to trace Gerry. A baby is born to Alix. The native girl takes Gerry to the ruined plantation she is mistress of. Gerry tells him he met Alan. "Ten Per Cent Wayne" —building a bridge in Africa. Colingford meets Alix and her boy and gives him encouragement about Gerry. Alan comes back to town but does not go home. Gerry begins to improve Margarita's plantation and builds a large house for her. Alan reads Clem's letters and dreams of home. Gerry pastures Lieber's cattle during the night. A baby comes to Margarita. Colingford meets Alix in the city and finds her changed. Alan meets Alix, J. Y., and Clem, grown to be a good womanhood. In the city, and realizes that he has sold his birthright for a mere pot of gold. Alan and Gerry become friends. They visit Lieber, and the three exiles are drawn together by a common tie. Lieber tells his story. In South America Alan gets the fever.

laid him gently in a hammock, Alan came to. The hammock was padded with pillows and blankets and strung on a stout bamboo pole with two men at each end supporting it.

"What are you doing with me?" he asked angrily and sank back into the pillows. From there his eyes glared up at McDougal.

"I'm sending ye home," said McDougal gently but firmly.

Alan smiled a twisted smile. "Send me home," he repeated, and added resignedly, "Oh, all right." Then he started up. "Bring matches," he said. McDougal took matches from his pocket. Alan drew two letters from inside his coat. "Burn them." He held them out and watched jealously as McDougal opened them. The letters with averted eyes and set fire to the thin paper. The flinty cinders blew hither and thither under the light breeze. The men under the pole moved nervously, anxious to be off. Their eight companions wheeled their flea-bitten ponies and headed for the trail. "No, you don't," shouted McDougal and explained with many gestures that they were to ride behind on account of the dust.

"We know, master," answered one quietly, "we would but start."

McDougal held out an awkward hand in farewell. "You're ready, Mr. Wayne?"

"Yes," said Alan between chattering teeth, and then cried, "No, I want the board—my epitaph thing, you know."

McDougal dived into the tent and brought out the board with the roughly cut words that he could not read but somehow began to understand. He slipped it into the hammock behind the cushions and then just touched Alan's hand and gave the word to the men. They started off in a shambling, rapid trot. The horseman fell in behind. A cloud of dust cut them off from McDougal's gaze. He turned and fell upon his laboring squad with a rolling flood of curses. To them the words were Greek, but nevertheless their blood curdled and they worked as only Wayne had taught them.

CHAPTER XXII—Continued.

And then he drew out the other letter and the curl in his lip straightened out to a line of sweetness and the light in his eyes turned to a fiery, blind adoration. The letter had been sent to him, sealed, by J. Y., who had accompanied it with a note. The letter began, "To my boy at Thirty," and signed, "With undying love, your friend and Mother." In life he could not remember his mother, but he saw her now in three pages of laboring words traced by a dying hand. In her self, dying at thirty, she had seen her boy revealed. She had had no strength—no time—left for slow approaches. With the first words of her letter she laid a cooling hand on his burning soul. She spoke the all-seeing wisdom of death. She held him close to her heart and fed him with her life's blood. All that she had been, all that she had learned, all that she foresaw, was crowded into those three pages. They were brittle with age, the ink yellow and faded in words that no eyes but his and hers had ever seen. They gripped his soul and held it steady. Without this letter he would have torn up the other. But the other had come as a complement and he kept it because it helped him to see himself.

As Alan weakened the bridge approached completion. Batches of men, as special work was finished, were dispatched to the coast. With each batch McDougal strove to send his master, but Alan was too weak to go, though he did not say so. He had realized it with terror and then with calm. "No, McDougal, not this time," he would say, and finally, "I think I might just as well stay on till they send up to take over. It's unprofessional to chuck it before. It won't be long now." And McDougal had cursed low, rolling oaths and taken it out on the men.

Alan seemed to have become childish in his weakness. He spent what strength he had left in cutting words into a board ripped from a kerosene box. When he had finished he called McDougal and showed him his handwork. "McDougal," he said, "if anything should happen to keep me here permanently just cut these words into some big rock and lay me under it. Be careful you get them just so. The French are mighty particular about the way we use their lingo, and while it wasn't a Frenchman that wrote this bit, I guess he'd be just as particular."

"Awful, sir," said McDougal, stilling his rage within him, "I'll do as you wish." He took the board and looked at it. The words meant nothing to him but the scene meant much. He went out and took his agreement with twelve quiet, lowering men gathered from the countryside. They were pioneers without knowing it. They and their fathers and their fathers' fathers had held these far depths of the world against wild beasts and drought and flood since, centuries ago, the Jesuits swept through the continent and left a trail of settlers behind them. They were proud, narrow, independent. They were un inventive, unimaginative. No man among them had ever thought to lie. They did not steal, though they were robbed whenever they invaded civilization with their wares.

From them McDougal had learned that due east, halfway to the sea, was a place called Lieber's and that this Lieber was known as the Americano and had fame as a curador of fevers. Four men could carry a sick man to Lieber's in a hammock in four days. Twelve men could do it in two, and quicker than that a hundred men could not go. For the price of three steers each—two-year-olds—they would undertake to deliver the sick man at Lieber's in two days. McDougal pondered. It was a chance. If he sent Alan to the rail-head there wouldn't be even a chance. There was no one who could help at the rail-head, nor along the thin line, nor even at the coast.

"In two days," said he despairingly, "the master will be dead."

They gathered at the door of Alan's tent and looked in at him as he lay half comatose. "No," said the oldest of them, "he will be dead in seven days' time."

As McDougal picked him up and

and, on top of that, a sheet. The touch of Alan's dry, crackling skin seemed to Gerry to be burning his hands. "It is as though there were fire in him," he said to Lieber.

Lieber looked at his patient with an all-seeing eye. He paused before covering him up. "That's it," he said. "There's fire in him—the worst kind—and he's been playing with it, just tickling it with stale quinine." His eye ran rapidly over the thin body. "I said the dose I gave him would probably kill him, but I've changed my mind. I'm betting the other way, now I really look at him. There's no flesh on him, but he doesn't look like a skeleton. Why? Because of the sinews and bones of him—they're perfect. Look at the way the sinews hold his neck and the way the neck carries the sinews. Look at the flat bulge of his ribs and the breadth of his shoulders over the hips. That means heart and lungs and vitality. That man's been a fighter, and unless I'm a bigger fool than I was yesterday he's a fighter yet."

"Cover him up, for God's sake," said Gerry.

Lieber dropped the sheet and went off to the kitchen. Gerry and Kemp covered the striped body and tucked many blankets over it. Lieber came back and took off half the blankets. "Mustn't tire him with weight," he explained. "If he's going to sweat, he'll sweat all right. Malaria—malignant fever—is the dread disease in the world. When they get too tired to breathe, that's the end." He took hold of Alan's wrist. "To feel his pulse, you say he was dead now."

"Bout time we was startin'," remarked Gerry with his eyes toward the declining sun.

Gerry's first impulse was to say he would stay, but he suddenly remembered Margarita. How far away from life she seemed! Alan and Margarita could not crowd into one day or even into one world—it was against the order of things. But facts do not stand on the order of their coming, they slimly come, and against the protest of man's will they present his fate; against the cry of the troubled and displaced soul they voice the eternal "I'stuls, 'tys reste of inanimate things. One cannot go around a fact. One must either break one's head against it or swallow it and let it take its course through the mental gorge.

Gerry longed to stay by Alan's side, and through his returning consciousness, as through a magnifying glass, gazed upon the world he had foresworn—the heritage he had abandoned. But the fact of Margarita and her boy suddenly declared itself—demanded digestion—and Gerry turned his back on Alan. He mounted, and with the silent Kemp reversed the drive they had made together months before.

Lieber dragged a great medicine chest out from his room. With alcohol he rapidly washed out the dust-diluted nostrils of the stricken man and bathed his face and then the limbs and body. Then he took out a hypodermic and inserted it into the patient's arm. The spleen was frightfully distended and pushed out across the abdomen. He could feel it hard, unyielding margins. The feet were swollen. The face was yellow with the sickly gray-yellow of moldered straw. Come set in.

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STATE AND PENINSULA

To guard against smallpox, George town offers free vaccination.

John D. Brown, of Elkton, has been appointed Deputy Register for Cecil Co.

Councilman Harry Rose, of Delaware City, shot a dog believed to have been mad.

Kent County Commissioners have appointed Dr. George Jones, of Galena, county health officer.

Doer Chautauqua will be held on the campus of Wilmington Conference Academy, June 8-15.

Miss Frances Smith, of Dover, has recovered \$1800 in a Philadelphia damage suit for injuries.

Milford Council has notified owners of dogs that all must be tagged and licensed or they will be killed.

The first log raft of the season passed out of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for Philadelphia, Thursday.

The Newark Sewer Commission opened bids yesterday for building a \$10,000 addition to its sewer system.

The Camden Camp Association held its annual meeting on Thursday, and decided to hold camp meeting this year July 20-24.

Chief Justice Pennewill has consented to deliver the address at the dedication of the new public buildings in Wilmington, May 27th.

The State Board of Education has set Wednesday, May 17, as Educational Rally Day for the schools of Cecil county, in Elkton.

To avert a collision of automobiles, Harry C. Layton, of Bridgeville, ran his new machine into the curb and demolished the front.

Charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons, James Chandler, of Chesapeake City, is in Elkton jail, awaiting a hearing.

Convicted of the embezzlement of \$2 from his employers in Wilmington, Hugh Smith was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

Child Labor Inspector Granthal has arranged with Dr. H. S. Whittaker to issue physical child labor certificates in his office in Wilmington.

The census recently taken by the police shows that the city of Wilmington now has a population of 106,788, a gain of 21 per cent. since 1910.

Vesper Glee Club, of Georgetown, raised about \$80 towards producing better music for Georgetown by giving a minstrel show and musicals.

Plans are being made for the erection of a parsonage for the M. E. Church, in Delmar, to cost about \$5,000. The present parsonage will be sold.

Philemon Chandler, of Claymont, former County Comptroller, was 88 years old Tuesday and is in excellent health despite his advanced years.

Professor H. H. Seay, a graduate of Columbia University, has been elected instructor in Science and Economics at Washington College, Chestertown.

The annual convention of the Delaware Episcopal Diocese began Tuesday in St. Paul's Church at Georgetown, when Bishop Kinsman delivered his annual address and sermon.

Another citizens meeting at Rehoboth Beach, Saturday night, engaged R. C. White and J. M. Richardson to legally fight the location of the new bridge across the Government canal.

Thomas Evans, vice-president of the Merchant & Evans Company, of Philadelphia, addressed the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce noonday luncheon on "Industrial Phases of Preparedness."

Rev. F. K. Baylis, of Georgetown, and Rev. J. H. Straghan and John H. Elliott, of Laurel, have left for Zanesville, O., to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Hotel Windsor at Rehoboth Beach, was sold at sheriff's sale on mortgage proceeding instituted by D. C. Townsend, of Georgetown, who to protect his mortgage, was compelled to buy it in.

Reaching into his hip pocket for some change while in Wilmington, Vaughn Thomas, of Mount Pleasant, was shot through the hand and in the hip when a revolver he carried was accidentally discharged.

William Snyder, Georgetown, is still unconscious with a fractured skull, and Fred Magee was badly bruised and cut when the two of them struck a brick in the road while riding a motorcycle and plunged into a telegraph pole.

Milton New Century Club has elected Mrs. W. W. Conwell, president; Mrs. C. G. Waples and Mrs. Thomas Cutler, vice presidents; Mrs. William Wagaman, and Miss Mabel Draper, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Lank, treasurer.

The Rev. J. M. Eckard, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Smyrna, as moderator of the Presbytery, will have sight of the Dover Presbyterian Church during the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. David A. Reed.

John H. Day, the weather prophet in the eastern section of the country, says that it did not rain on May 1, the farmers should plough the ground as early as possible and plant the corn as it is a true sign that it will be a good crop year. Mr. Day predicted three years ago that it would be dry and that crops would be cut short. He has not failed in his predictions in fifty years.

GROWS 990 BUSHELS CORN ON TEN ACRES

S. C. Goggin, of Campbell County, Va., uses Old Alfalfa Sod With Unusual Results.

Nine hundred and ninety bushels of shelled corn from a ten-acre field—an average of 99 bushels per acre—is the record crop grown by S. C. Goggin, in Campbell County, Virginia, last year.

The land upon which the corn was grown was an old alfalfa sod which for several years had been either mown or grazed to hogs. The corn was planted May 6 and 7, in rows three and one-half feet apart and the average distance of the corn in the rows was 15 inches. The corn was gone over twice with the weeder before it came up and given three shallow cultivations. Just before the last cultivation cow peas were planted, which were disked down to sow wheat.

Three hundred pounds of fertilizer was spread broadcast and harrowed in before the corn was planted. W. E. MacDonald, farm demonstrator of Orange County, in commenting upon this crop points out that alfalfa is valuable not only as a forage crop but also as a soil builder, as shown by Mr. Goggin's results with corn following alfalfa.

NO SYMPATHY FOR NEUROTIC

Medical Man Has Placed Them in a Class That Might Be Called Hypocrites.

Don't use the word "rheumatism," for it means nothing. The same may be said of "neurosis." According to Dr. Louis Casamajor, chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic and instructor in neurology at Columbia University, in an address at Bloomingdale Hospital, New York, "rheumatism" is a term "which has been spread, in popular and indeed in medical use, in such a thin layer to cover such a large number of conditions that it has ceased longer to have a diagnostic significance, and conveys now no real meaning than does the original word 'pain' for which it is substituted. The same may be said of 'neuritis,' merely another way of saying pain—an explanation which explains nothing, and when combined with the foregoing in 'rheumatic neurosis' we have a term of sufficient inaccuracy to satisfy the most fastidious neurotic."

Doctor Casamajor went on to assert a critical study of a neurotic person's talk "quickly reveals the fact that it is a wealth of details with no point . . . for if he should get the point he would cease to be a neurotic. Possibly he might be something worse." Doctor Casamajor calls neurosis an asset. "Every neurotic has something to gain by being a neurotic, and he ceases to be so when this element of gain disappears. . . . At best it gives the individual an excuse for leading a more or less easy life, surrounded by the sympathy which civilized people feel is due the sick."

A Friend Indeed.

"Did I understand you to say that Professor Gaspari is a scientist?"

"I don't know whether you would call him a scientist or a philanthropist. At any rate, he has discovered a face preparation that is guaranteed to make a woman look ten years younger."

Efforts are being made in Wilmington to start a subscription toward purchasing the property of the Delaware Industrial School for Girls as a home for the Delaware Commission for the Blind.

Henry C. Hess, of Elkton, who has been connected with the division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilmington, has been promoted to the general office of the same company at Philadelphia.

Postal authorities have accepted the sites submitted for the Bridgeville and Delmar post offices. It was through the efforts of Senator Salsbury that the Government secured new quarters for the post offices in these towns.

Howard W. Smith, for several years connected with the Gilpin Falls Electric Light and Power Company of Elkton, has resigned his position with the local company and accepted a position with the Atlantic City Electric Company.

Earl Dean was arrested in Seaford last Saturday night charged with the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor. At a hearing before a magistrate he was held in \$500 bail for appearance at court, and being unable to furnish same was committed to Georgetown jail.

William Snyder, Georgetown, is still unconscious with a fractured skull, and Fred Magee was badly bruised and cut when the two of them struck a brick in the road while riding a motorcycle and plunged into a telegraph pole.

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GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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GUMPTION

Gumption consists of common sense, rational reasoning, attention to details and persistent observation, that one may see more clearly and act more intelligently.

Gumption, like common sense, becomes a habit. To some extent it may be inherited, but the brand of gumption that is good for anything, that may be applied to the affairs of life, is largely acquired and comes to one because he makes an effort to get it.

As the successful business man who appears to be the master with many of his employees, and he will say that the inefficient ones lack gumption, are uninterested, inattentive, ambitious, and, as a rule, fault-finding. They do not make an effort to use what nature has given them. They waste their time and their talents. They are indolent; they perform the duties prescribed, but avoid responsibility; they do not love their work, and they do what they have to do as automatically as machines. Few of them think intently, and most of them are not amenable to reason. They are always looking at the clock, seldom realizing that automatic action in itself does not stand for promotion, or for more than ordinary accomplishment. Because they do not make strenuous effort, because they do not do their best, their ability, even though it may be great, is below par in every market. They begin as clerks, and remain clerks, seldom rising above subordinate positions, allowing others of greater ability to supersede them.

It is obvious that ability is not distributed equitably—or at any rate does not appear to be—and some men are undoubtedly able to do things which others cannot accomplish; but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that those who try and try hard, even though they may possess only ordinary capacity, outpoint those of greater ability who plot along dissatisfied with everything save themselves.

The man with gumption thinks while he works. Every effort he makes teaches him to do the same thing better next time. He is faithful, but more than that—he is energetic and looks upon his capacity, whether it be great or small, as a commercial asset, to be used as any other commodity.

Every man is a salesman of himself. Unless he considers his ability a marketable commodity, as he would a sack of flour or a keg of nails, to be sold at an advantage, he is not likely to rise above a mediocre state, but probably will remain at the bottom, or near to it, a plodder, not a pacer.

Get gumption.

You can have gumption if you will; perhaps not as much of it as can be obtained by greater ability, but enough of it to lift you beyond the ordinary and place you in the rising class.

You are master of yourself, even though you have a master. It is for you, not the man for whom you work.

At best it gives the individual an excuse for leading a more or less easy life, surrounded by the sympathy which civilized people feel is due the sick."

J. F. McWhorter & Son

ESTATE OF ELIZA DANIELS DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Eliza Daniels late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto George W. Hurd, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to make payment to the Administrator a. t. a. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c. t. a. on or before the 30th day of March A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address L. Irving Handy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. GEORGE W. HURD, Administrator c. t. a.

A New Tailor

I have opened on North Broad Street, Middletown, Delaware, in the store room formerly occupied by Edmund Bloom an up-to-date TAILOR SHOP where I will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction as I make all garments myself and give each customer two or three fittings.

I solicit a trial order to convince you that I can do what I claim. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing done at short notice at the lowest prices.

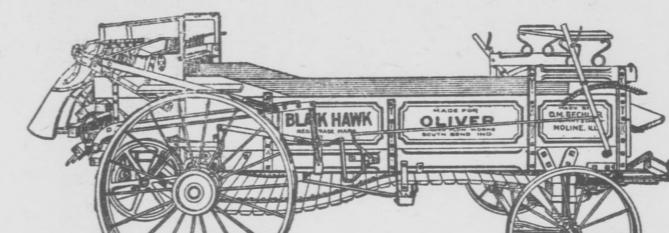
MAX WEISSMAN, Middletown, Del.

North Broad Street

In New Hands

I have purchased the good will and business of Joseph Pritchett, and am open to do your WHEELWRIGHTING and BLACKSMITHING at his old stand in Townsend, Del. I have secured the services of a good machinist and guarantee satisfaction in all of my work.

N. W. VANHORN, Townsend, Del.



"BLACK HAWK" Spreader

Made for Oliver Plow Works

Light draft. Easy to load. Best construction. Wide spread. Paddles to help pulverize manure. Spreads 7 feet wide. It is 41 in. from ground to top of box.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NEW DEPARTMENT

Where Men's and Young Men's

\$18.00 Suits

Will be sold for

\$15.00

August Prices in April and May

We have opened a Fifteen Dollar Suit Department in addition to our regular lines. Every Suit will be a special hand-tailored, all-wool, fast color—we have the goods, right in style, right in quality, right in everything, and the prices are far below those you'd have to pay elsewhere for inferior merchandise.

Bear in mind all our \$18 suits go into this department at \$15.00

PRICE

Your present consideration—but it will be forgotten tomorrow.

Size and Comfort

stand foremost when you are purchasing

Style and Quality

remain your ever present reminder so long as the shoes last. With

Walk-Over

OR

Douglas Shoes

we can suit you in price and still have the style and quality satisfactory.

COLOR

need not be considered if you buy an

Emery Shirt

Each Emery Shirt has the maker's official guarantee. Bond, with the guarantee of fit, color and wear, made definite and specific.

A NEW SHIRT FOR ONE THAT FADES

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, \$600,000. Surplus, \$700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an excellent investment. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Neilds, Pres. L. Scott, Townsend, Vice-Pres.

John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.

Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Mattings, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Which Do You Prefer?

It is important for reasons of health and practical economy for every housekeeper to ask herself this question:

"Do I prefer a pure baking powder like Royal, made of cream of tartar derived from grapes, or am I willing to use a baking powder made of alum or phosphate, both derived from mineral sources?"

The names of the ingredients printed on the label show whether the kind you are now using or *any brand, new or old, that may be offered* is a genuine cream of tartar powder, or merely a phosphate or alum compound.

Royal Baking Powder contains no alum nor phosphate.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE

In the dear old home they miss you,

Miss the sunshine of your face,
Miss your happy, careless chatter;
No one else can fill your place.

They are thinking of you often,

When in distant paths you roam,

Don't forget to write a letter

To the dear ones left at home.

One can see they're sad without you,

Tho' they smile and do their best;

Half life's music floated from them

When the birdlings left the nest.

How they love to get a letter

In your own familiar hand—

All the comfort it can give them

Only parents understand

Do you know that since you've left

her,

In your Mother's glossy hair

Threads of silver intertwining

Tell of years of toil and care?

Just a bit the line has deepened

On your father's thoughtful brow,

Don't forget to write—write often,

For they miss you sadly now.

When they sat around the fireside,

And the shadows gather near,

Then they think of happy hours

When your presence brought them cheer.

Come, sweet, tender memories

thronging,

When the stars shine in the blue,

And they breathe their hearts deep

longing

In a silent prayer for you.

Write a letter to the dear ones,

Who on you their hopes have stayed;

They may seem a trifling childish,

If your letter is delayed.

For they miss you from the fireside,

Miss you more than words can say,

Then, write promptly don't neglect

it,

Write a letter home today.

ODESSA

Miss Mary Aspil was a visitor in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Miss Georgie Enos, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. Richard Tucker and family, of Wilmington, were Sunday visitors with relatives in town.

Mr. Ralph Hall and wife and Mrs. McBride and friends, of Chester, Pa., were brief visitors in town on Sunday.

Miss Emma B. Eccles entertained on Sunday her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jeffreys and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter.

The Grammar Department of the Odessa High school, gave a May picnic in the Cool Spring Woods, on Wednesday of this week.

The Drawyers Sabbath School is preparing a program for Children's Day, to be given on the last Sabbath night of this month, the 28th of May.

On Sunday evening, May 14th, the Epworth League will hold their 27th anniversary and also observe Mother's Day, when all mothers will be guests of the evening. Everyone is cordially invited to be present.

On next Sabbath morning in the Drawyers Presbyterian Church, the pastor, Rev. E. A. McLaury preaches a special sermon to the order of Red Men, and the members of the P. O. S. of A., and their friends, to which all are invited. The time is half past ten o'clock.

WARWICK

The Sewing Circle was held at the home of Mrs. S. E. Gunkel, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mollie Manlove, of Cecilton, is visiting Mrs. Stanley McCubbin, of town.

Mrs. Josephine Wilson is spending a few days this week with her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr.

Mr. Leland Price, of Wilmington, is spending this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Price, near town.

Mrs. D. S. Cannon and Miss Nan Davies, of Philadelphia, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland.

A reception was held at the Parsonage on Tuesday evening, in honor of our new pastor, Mr. J. N. Link and wife. Guests were present from Sassafras, Salem and town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr., and daughter, Miss Mame, of town, and Mr. Frank Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Sq., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dulaney, in Baltimore, last week.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per Year.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS

Newspaper subscribers are probably ignorant of the law protecting the publisher, and what follows will no doubt be news to many people in some respects. As will be seen by a careful perusal of the decisions of the United States Courts on this subject is recently compiled by Dr. Tuckerman, editor of the *Workman*, at Cleveland, much trouble may be avoided and money saved. Here are the decisions:

1. If subscribers order discontinuance of their periodicals without paying all that is due, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

2. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is evidence of intentional fraud.

4. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue that.

5. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for any length of time unpaid and then orders it to be discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

IMPORTANT—It will be seen from this that not owning property does not excuse a man from the payment of the debt that he owes a newspaper publisher. The man who refuses to pay such a debt, thinking to escape paying because he has no property that can be levied on by a constable, justice of the peace or sheriff, is liable to a criminal prosecution on the charge of willful fraud, and may find himself in serious trouble, and perhaps land in prison.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Walking is the best exercise—and the cheapest?

The United States Public Health Service administers typhoid vaccine gratis to Federal employees.

A little cough is frequently the warning signal of tuberculosis?

Bad teeth bad tonsils may be the cause of rheumatism?

Unpasteurized milk frequently spreads disease?

The air-tight dwelling leads but to the grave?

Moderation in all things prolongs life?

The careless spitter is a public danger?

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During MAY, 1916.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamp.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3—That all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamp.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred



WWW

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETON,
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During MAY, 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred



WHY?

BECAUSE WE WILL GIVE YOU THE TAILOR'S FIT
AND THE TAILOR'S QUALITY BUT DO NOT CHARGE
YOU THE TAILOR'S "PRICE."

AND THEN OUR SUITS ARE ALL READY TO SLIDE
RIGHT ON. YOU CAN COME TO OUR STORE WHEN
YOU NEED CLOTHES AND IN FIFTEEN MINUTES
WALK OUT A PROUD FEELING, WELL-DRESSED
MAN.

WE INSTRUCT OUR SALESMEN TO TELL CUS-
TOMERS "THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 19c, in trade 20c.

Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets

Phone 223

Middletown, Del.

Bargain New Summer HATS

MANY ladies wish their Easter Hats before that great day; others recognizing that after all an Easter hat is but another name for a Spring or Summer Hat, are willing to wait awhile till the big rush is over, and get theirs for much lower figures.

To all such, or to any who for various reasons may have failed to get their new Spring headwear, we offer the remainder of our large stock which still contains many handsome models of Hats, all new, and of the finest fabrics and of the very latest fashions, for ONE THIRD LESS than before Easter! This is indeed a chance to get a fine Spring Hat at a bargain! We say again these Hats are in every way equal in quality, make up, and style with those sold before Easter, and may be worn the whole season as a Spring or Summer hat.